

wanted:
warm parka

McGILL DAILY

call
nikita

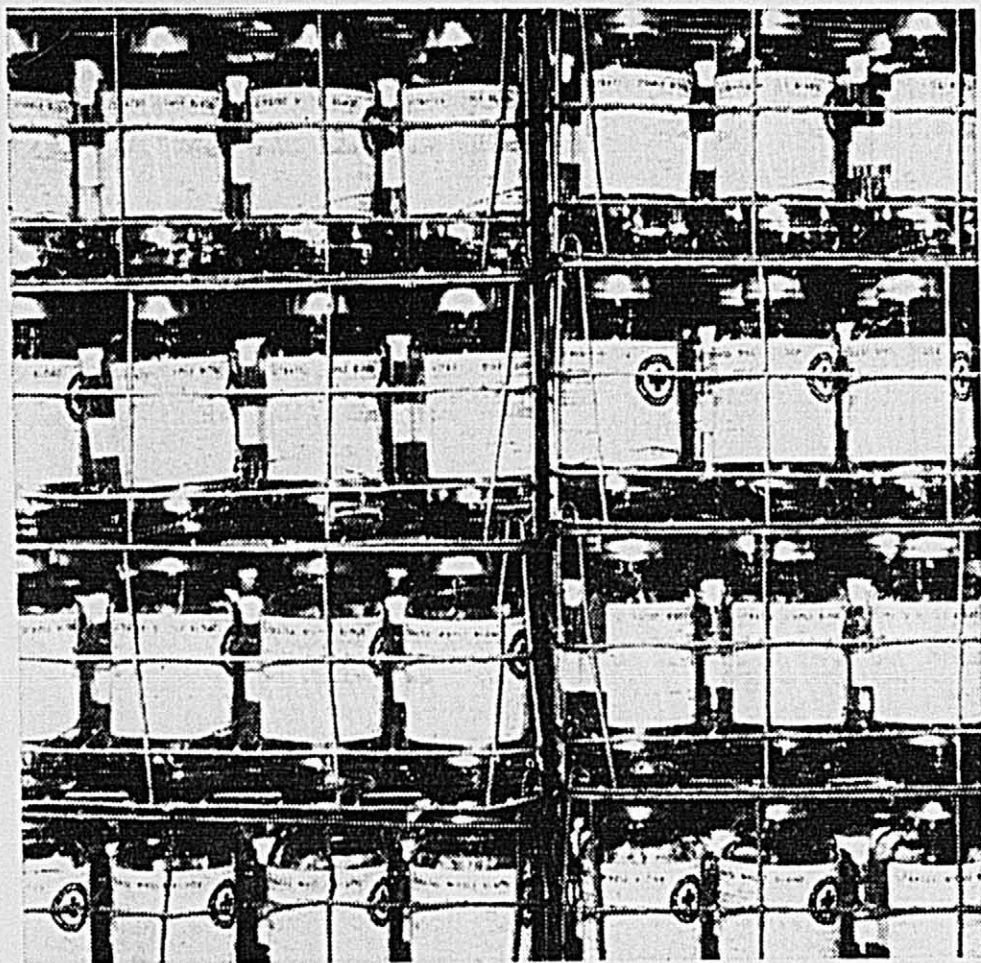
HIGH SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT

VOL. 1 — No. 2

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, OCTOBER 30, 1964

3 cents

World Affairs Conference, Festival highlight November



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National wares displayed

Anyone entering the McGill Students' Union next week may notice that the building smells of burning incense.

This aroma adds to the exotic flavor that the campus takes on every year during Treasure Van Week, as the "international marketplace on wheels" comes to McGill selling articles ranging from Indian Manchadi seeds to Moroccan camel saddles.

Sponsored by the World University Service of Canada, the Canadian portion of an international organization dedicated to improving facilities for higher education in every part of the world, Treasure Van attracts those looking for something out of the ordinary in a Christmas gift as well as the merely curious.

Aside from incense, the items offered include West Indian wife-leaders, shrunken heads from Ecuador, Australian boomerangs, wineskins from Spain, and steel drums from the West Indies.

Native jewelry from many different countries will be on sale, as well as ebony carvings from Africa and soapstone carvings from Japan. Items of apparel include serapes and snake-skin belts from Mexico and Peruvian ponchos.

Idea from India

Treasure Van was born in 1952, when Mrs. Ethel Mulvaney, a Canadian nurse who, while a prisoner of war in Singapore, had been deeply affected by the suffering she saw around her, got together with WUSC to create a travelling bazaar to help the people of India by providing a market for their handicrafts.

The first Treasure Van was a complete success, and in twelve years, it has expanded so, that it now includes goods from thirty-nine countries on six continents and is an institution on campuses all over Canada.

It now also serves to stimulate an interest in the crafts and cultures of the countries represented, and to raise funds to finan-

ce World University Service projects.

These include a scholarship program to help overseas students study in Canada, the development of opportunities for Canadian students to do graduate work abroad, an annual international seminar involving selected Canadian students and professors, and various projects to improve living standards among students all over the world.

Individual Treasure Van items range in price from 15¢ to \$150, and the total value of the goods on sale exceeds \$25,000. McGill Treasure Van Chairman Cliff Lax hopes for sales of \$10,000.

Treasure Van is open to the public at the McGill Students' Union, 690 Sherbrooke West, from November 2-6, 12 noon-5:30 pm and 7-10:30 pm each day. There will also be a two-day sale in the Walter Stewart Room of Stewart Hall, Macdonald College, November 4, from 12 noon-7:30 pm, and November 5, 10:30 am-5 pm.

Two events scheduled at McGill for the coming month will offer high school students a unique opportunity to evaluate the character of university life.

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Disarmament & Peace

— see page 5

International Festival

— see page 3

Engineering Faculty

— see page 6

Fraternity Rushing

— see page 4



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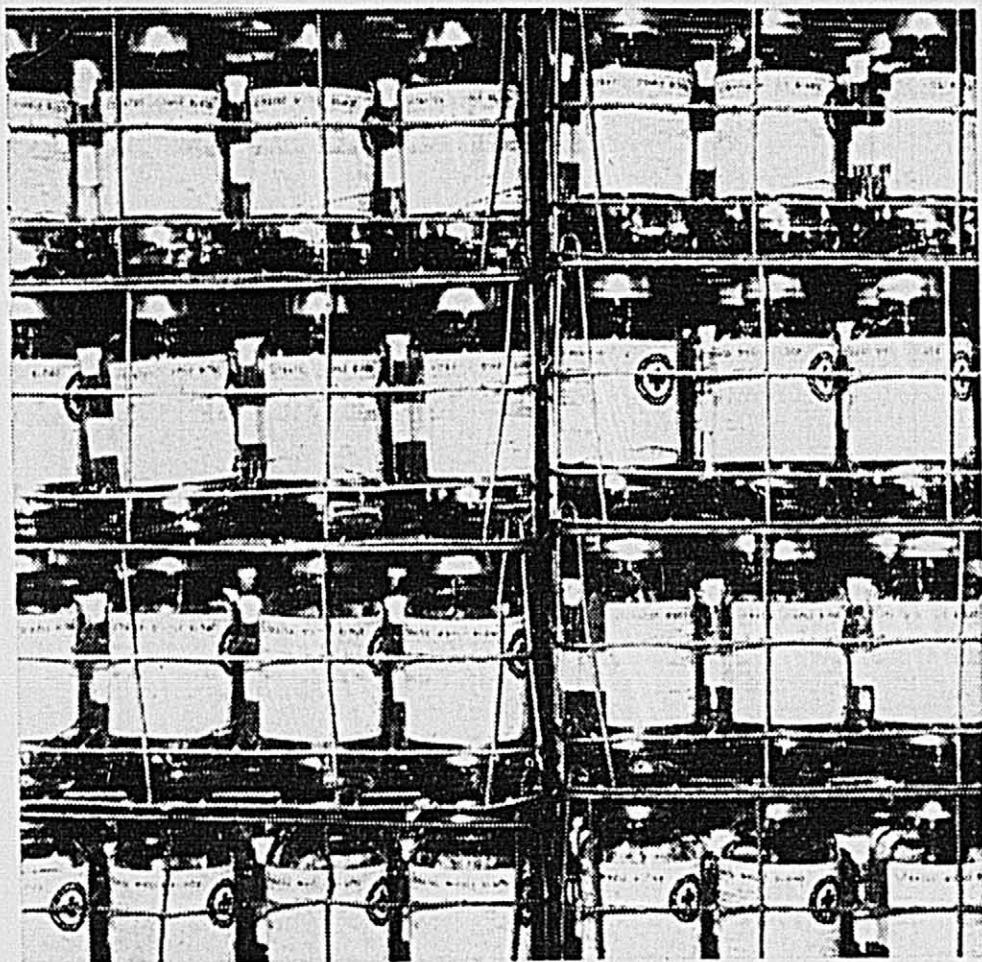
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The McGill Story:

The History Books state that in 1813 James McGill bequeathed his country estate near the slopes of Mount Royal and a sizeable sum of money for the establishment of a college. In 1821 a Royal Charter was granted. In June 1829 the college was officially opened and the Rev. George Jehosephat Mountain was installed as its first principal..., but we know better. Here's...

...What really happened

McGill has had a long and venerable history. However, it is with regret that we point out that most accountings thus far have relied excessively on the use of that dubious historical commodity often referred to with pride as "facts". A more recent thesis has had it that such an approach tends to obscure the more colourful aspects of past events. It is with this in mind that we intend to approach the historical development of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

McGill began in 1813 when James McGill, Scottish fur merchant much celebrated in story and song, bequeathed his country estate and \$10,000 for the establishment of a college (excluding a new Students' Union). All this happened on the good man's death, and thus proved useful in avoiding succession duties.

McGill's first class, composed of twenty students, registered in September, 1843 (A-L 9 am; M-R 10 am; S-Z 11 am).

A PRINCIPAL STEP

In 1855, Sir William Dawson became Principal. He immediately drove off the herds of cattle which had become accustomed to roaming on, and otherwise desecrating the lower campus. Stick in hand, he then returned home and persuaded William Molson, a local brewer, to expand onto campus in the form of a third academic building. What was then viewed as a great act of philanthropy has since achieved recognition as one of the shrewdest and most farsighted business ventures of the day. (View the continually expanding foothold Molson has achieved of late among the students of McGill).

WE GREW...

Various sciences joined the College's collection as they were invented. Further physical expansion occurred when

Peter Redpath, a famous sugar-daddy, donated a museum and a library; a few years later, Sir William MacDonald, upon the urging of his wife who was determined to keep up with the Jones', as it were, built the Engineering and Physics buildings. This group of buildings became known as the Big Four, and at one time won the Grey Cup for (no pun intended) three successive years.

...AND GREW...

A few years later, Sir Donald A. Smith donated \$120,000 to institute separate classes for women. Eight of the latter enrolled, making them, at an average cost of \$15,000 apiece, some of the most highly valued women until recent history.

Sir William Peterson succeeded Dawson as Principal, which was a wise move because Dawson had exhausted his list of rich benefactors. Peterson's tenure saw a great many more buildings donated, with grants steadily rising with the rates of income tax. In 1907, sparks from the Chicago Fire eventually reached Montreal, and burned down the Engineering and Medical buildings. They were rebuilt by the firm of Shy & Shy, thereby providing the famous saying "Once burned, twice Shy".

The stadium and other areas of learning were developed after this for the simple reason that they had not been developed before. In 1937 the Montreal Neurological Institute was opened; two years later Douglas Hall was constructed around several pool tables, and two years after that the Sir Arthur Currie Gym and Armoury were opened. This plan of construction in alternate years will undoubtedly prove useful to future students of McGill history when it comes to remembering dates.

...AND GREW...

In 1948 Divinity Hall was turned over to the University to house a Faculty of



This India Display is but one of the many exhibited each year at Treasure Van. Other exotic exhibits are described in the article on page 1.

Divinity. This occurred, for some strange reason, exactly nine years, to the year, after Dr. F. Cyril James became Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill. Thus the event took place in what is referred to as the "James Era", which also happened to coincide with Dr. Cyril's tenure of office.

In the decade following World War II enrollment increased two and one half times, which made for serious space shortages when combined with the number of students previously attending classes. Thus more buildings were erected. In 1962, Dr. H. Rocke Robertson succeeded Dr. James as Principal and Vice-Chancellor, a move which brought

to an end the James Era. Dr. Robertson has effectively used his charming bedside manner to win the affection of many students, and looks forward to many years at the top of McGill's totem.

...UPWARDS

Many facets of University life are now geared to the future. McGill will ever move onward and upward; this notion of constant ascension, however, is nothing new to the women of the Daily who, for decades now, have had to climb two flights of stairs to the Union's Women's Washroom.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"DUE TO THE UNEXPECTED HEAVY ENROLMENT—THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ASKED THAT I ELIMINATE A NUMBER OF YOU."

Women's Colleges present forum

A School Information Evening will be held by the "Seven Colleges" on Wednesday, November 4, at 8 pm, in the gymnasium of the Westmount High School.

A committee consisting of alumnae will provide students and their parents with information about the liberal arts colleges for women in the north-eastern United States. Mrs. Edward Stimpson, Director of Admissions at Radcliffe College, will be the guest speaker.

All high school students are invited to attend. The "Seven Colleges" include Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

Radio McGill Schedule

CFCF-FM — 92.5 mcs

Monday	— 10 pm: Climat Ageumique; a program concerning the University of Montreal
	10:30: Folk Music Unlimited
Tuesday	— 10 pm: Climat Ageumique
	10:30: Musical Wanderings
Wednesday	— 10 pm: Portrait; studies of various characters
	10:30: 'Frailty; Thy Name is Courage'; a history series
Thursday	— 10 pm: On Skyline
	10:30: Au Courant; Discussion of major events
Friday	— 10 pm: Potpourri
	10:30: Popular Music
Saturday	— 8 pm: The Week in Review
	9:30: Stage 65; Drama

Inquiries Invited

The Daily Supplement invites its readers to send in any questions they have about McGill University, its regulations, its extra-curricular activities, its requirements — anything at all associated with McGill. The Editors cannot promise to answer all questions, but several will be chosen for response. The Editors are prepared to submit any questions to members of the faculty if the questions are such that Faculty would be better prepared than the student personnel to answer them.

Please send all inquiries to:

The Editor,
McGill Daily High School Supplement,
690 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montréal 2, Quebec.

This year, the International Students' Association of McGill will initiate a ten-day International Festival to better acquaint Montrealers with the diversity of cultures represented at McGill. High school students, in particular, will find many of the activities of interest, and are extended a special welcome.

Among even the most cosmopolitan of the world's universities, McGill University must stand in high rank. With a student body drawn from every part of the world, the McGill campus is a microcosm of the world itself, with its variety of races, faiths and distinctive ethnic cultures blending to form the McGill community.

Out of this community group there has arisen a community organization known as the International Students' Association (ISA).

NATURE OF ISA

This Association is composed of approximately two dozen individual "national" clubs with student mem-

bers from Germany, the Ukraine, Africa, Asia, Italy, the West Indies, Latin America, and many more areas.

These clubs co-operate to offer to their fellow students, the staff and the public at McGill, a wide selection of educational, cultural, recreational and sporting activities, depicting something of life in the various countries of the world.

Through the International Students' Association, the many national clubs at McGill are able to coordinate their programs and cooperate in mutual interest on major activities. In past years it has been the practice to hold "National Week" programs —

during which a particular country or area of the world has been made the subject of exhibits, variety and fashion shows, special meals and individual cultural, educational and social events.

This year, McGill University will present an International Festival under the direction of the International Students' Association. The Festival will combine the "national weeks" of past years into a major ten-day event of spectacular color and activity, and stimulate the truly international spirit of brotherhood which prevails on the McGill Campus.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL 1964

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL 1964

Under the theme "In Universal Brotherhood We Stand" an unprecedented program has been organized by the students. On the opening day, Wednesday, November 18, 1964, the students of McGill and participants from at least five other universities will hold a spectacular parade of national flags and colourful costumes.

Following the flag parade and opening ceremony, a series of extensive national club exhibits will be opened at the McGill Students' Union, 690 Sherbrooke West, and at 4 pm a public reception will be held in the exhibition rooms with Brazilian coffee and fruit juice from Israel being offered to visitors. These exhibits will be a major function of the Festival and will remain open for the full ten-day schedule, November 18 to November 28.

CORONATION CROWNS FESTIVAL

Other highlights of the Festival program will include the selection of a Festival Queen and coronation of the Queen at an International Dinner,

open to the public, on Friday evening, November 20. Among a multitude of prizes offered to the Queen is a round-trip Air Canada flight to Quebec City.

An international non-denominational religious service on Sunday morning at Redpath Hall will be followed by an outdoor picnic at Mont St. Hilaire. Refreshments, cooking facilities for charcoal fires, hiking and outdoor games will be made available.

During the ensuing week there will be a series of national dinners and daily films depicting many aspects of the world community and the homelands of many McGill students.

FASHIONS AND FOLK SONGS

There will be an International Fashion Show on Tuesday evening, November 24, followed by a Folk Song Festival in Moyse Hall. On Wednesday, the 25th, Moyse Hall will be the scene of a Variety Show with talent and music from all over the world. Both these evenings are open to the public.

Every day during the course of the Festival the Students' Union exhibit rooms will be open to the public, and officials expect that thousands of Montrealers will visit the McGill Campus during the period.

UNITED NATIONS PANEL

On Friday evening, November 27, a panel of experts from the United Nations in New York, with guest dignitaries from the U.S. and Canada, will discuss and analyze the complex problems of Human Rights in the world today.



Students view last year's Chinese exhibit. Similar displays will be on view in Students' Union this year.

The Festival will conclude on Saturday, November 28, with an International Banquet featuring a prominent speaker and an International Ball on the McGill Campus.

This is only a partial outline of the contents of this year's imaginative program, but it demonstrates well the proportions an international cooperative effort can attain. The cosmopolitan student body of McGill University plans to stage a memorable International Festival, and this program is being offered to the people of Canada as a student gesture of appreciation of the many educational opportunities Canada has offered them through McGill University.

Festival Highlights

Friday, November 20
5:30 pm

International dinner followed by coronation of Festival Queen, in the Student's Union. Admission 50 cents.

Tuesday, November 24
7 pm

Fashion Show and Folk Song Festival in Moyse Hall. Admission \$1.00.

Wednesday, November 25
8 pm

Variety Show in Moyse Hall. Admission \$1.25.

The national exhibits in the Students' Union (690 Sherbrooke St. West) will remain open throughout the Festival, from November 18 to 28. Further information may be obtained at the Union.

OCTOBER 30, 1964

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 690 Sherbrooke Street West, Telephone 268-2244. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Executive Council.

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HIGH SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT

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Staff for this issue: Wenda McNevin, Sue McPhail, Charles Shannon, Anne Beatts, Dave McFarlane, Robert Chodes, John Skinner, George Monette, Tim Brodhead, Lew Soroka, Pat Wheatley.

Is it worth it?

In a little over three years, this country will celebrate its centennial. From the attitude exhibited by some of those involved, it would appear doubtful as to whether the country should even be out of the diaper stage.

There have been innumerable complaints voiced about the delays which have played havoc with plans for a country-wide celebration. The only thing which is set is Montreal's World's Fair, and this is almost completely the result of efforts by one man, and one man alone — Montreal's Mayor Jean Drapeau.

The head of the Centennial Commission, John Fisher, has travelled up the countryside, down, and up again preaching co-operation and planning. He has been mimicked by local officials to the extent all efforts to establish events have been plagued by thousands of preachers, and no congregations.

The one national body in a position to act is Parliament. It had passed a Centennial Act to lend official support to local committees, and to co-ordinate activity. But then, even though the event was virtually upon us in terms of the magnitude of the undertaking, Parliament began spending its time bickering over the title of the Centennial Act.

The Act was originally entitled the "National Centennial Act". The term "National" was an unfortunate one, according to Premier Lesage, who presented an "ultimatum" to Parliament to change it. There is, of course, the question as to whether this country's Parliament should even consider ultimatums from provincial

premiers. It apparently did, however, and the title was changed to the "Centennial of Confederation Act".

But some \$18,000 a year M.P.'s were intellectually unhappy with the new wording, and a new proposal to alter the title to the "Centennial of Canadian Confederation Act" was advanced.

And so it went on. Semantic difficulties and personal objections appeared to carry the question, rather than a concerted emphasis on the immediate action which was, and still is, necessary. In fact, it is a frequently expressed view that it is too late to buy the candles, let alone bake the cake.

And so at this rate, we may never have our centennial celebrations. If we shall approach it in a manner befitting this nation's legislators, we should forget the entire idea. Undoubtedly, there will be a number of elections in the provinces before 1967, and probably one at the national level. Undoubtedly, some new government may object to the terminology accepted by its predecessor. Undoubtedly, Parliamentarians will then stand in the House and wave copies of Noah Webster's handbook on the running of centennials.

The question is, why bother? Then again, petty foolishness is useful in keeping Parliament from the important business of the day.

(reprinted from the November 22, 1963 issue of the McGill Daily)

To join or not to join—

FRATERNITIES: Always a dilemma

By

TIM BROADHEAD

(The author is a Masters student in the Department of Political Science. He is a member of the editorial board of the McGill Daily.)

Fraternities exert a fairly pervasive influence at McGill, as anyone who has walked down University Street after a Redmen game will attest. It might come as something of a surprise, then, to learn that only one student in ten actually belongs to a fraternity. But, more precisely, what are these things called 'fraternities'?

Fraternities originated in the United States at the end of the eighteenth century; the first was Phi Beta Kappa, which later became an intellectual honour society. Greek letters were chosen to identify the new organizations, though the exact significance of the letters often remains a part of the 'secrecy' code of the House.

The ideal behind fraternities originally was simply the formation of a small, highly compatible group dedicated to the pursuit of friendship and the discussion of philosophical subjects. In this ideal may be seen much of the Romanticism of that era; but it should also be remembered that at that time many New England colleges had religious affiliations, and too liberal a discussion of philosophical subjects was likely to be discouraged.

Phi Beta Kappa originated at the University of Virginia; from here the fraternity concept spread and, from 1825 on, many more "Greek letter" societies sprung up. Though most of

these were at small liberal arts colleges in the New England states, it soon became the practice to establish chapters on other campuses; now, one finds that some fraternities have as many as one hundred and fifty chapters spread throughout the United States and Canada.

With the passage of years and with the increase in size of the individual chapters, the emphasis inevitably shifted away from philosophical discussion and the pursuit of friendship. The tempo of life increased; the previously all-male college often became a co-educational institution. Gradually the fraternity became what could best be described as a social club.

Membership through bids

As in most private clubs, membership is offered a prospective member through a 'bid'; this indicates that all the present members are willing to have that individual join them, i.e. they are willing to accept him as a 'brother'. Since there is a proliferation of fraternities at most campuses, the process of acquiring new members is organized to take place during a specific period of time each year; this period is known as 'rushing'. The person being rushed visits the fraternity or fraternities which are rushing him several times within the rushing period; this enables the brothers to decide among themselves whether or not they would like to have him as a

brother. If they decide in the affirmative, a bid is extended; from this point it becomes the difficult task of the rushee to decide whether he actually wants to join, and, if he has received bids from several fraternities, which is the one in which he would feel most at home.

Once the rushee has decided to accept a bid, he 'pledges', that is, he signifies his intention of joining. The next step is that of the initiation. This, whether it be branding or brainwashing, is used as a means of drawing the brothers together by means of a common ordeal, the experiencing of which is the exclusive privilege of the "chosen few". This feeling of a common bond linking together all the brothers, regardless of their different interests and personalities, is further reinforced by the use of a secret ritual or jargon.

On many of the large American campuses the fraternities play a very competitive role: they feed, shelter, and provide almost the whole social life of their members. This leads to a dangerous situation insofar as it tends to encourage a conformist mentality and a code of behaviour which evaluates all activities, pursuits, and endeavours in terms of "the good it can do the House". The end-product of this is that crew-cut, jean-clad nonentity which is seen all too often in such places as Paris and Rome sporting a Tappa Keg sweat shirt and bejeweled pin. Europeans shudder with dismay at the thought that America's future lies in such hands.

Nevertheless, as has already been pointed out, the situation is quite different at McGill. A small minority of

the students belong to fraternities, and the firmity element is notably lacking.

With twenty men's and eight women's fraternities to choose from, any individual who wants to join can be assured of finding a compatible group. The virtue of the fraternity in

Studies could suffer

a large university community, such as McGill, is that it provides a nucleus of friends and a centre for the newcomer's initial activities. This dissipates that 'lost' feeling so common to freshmen, and it encourages them to widen their horizons and broaden their experience.

The danger of course is that the student who is on his own for the first time will be encouraged to neglect his work if he joins in his first year an organization which takes up a good deal of his energy. But this, after all, is a danger which is not simply confined to fraternities; an extra-curricular activity consumes time and energy. It is a mark of maturity that the responsible student knows how to budget himself wisely, so that, whatever his other activities, he does not neglect the primary purpose of his being at university, namely, his studies.

Every year, the Students' Society plays host to an event which, in a very short time, has become one of the largest, best-known and most successful activities on the McGill campus.

It is an event which has brought fame to the University and has made a growing contribution to the understanding of today's world.

Perhaps the McGill Conference on World Affairs has achieved so much during its relatively short existence because it expresses the need and character of our era.

"MCWA", as it is called, offers students a chance to explore and analyze different aspects of the international political environment in which they live. Whether for better or for worse, it is common knowledge that today, political events in any corner of the globe may ultimately

a real contribution to the understanding of contemporary world developments. Held in the fall of every year, it attracts over 125 students delegates from the principal universities on the North American continent.

Leading authorities, their participation requested months in advance, are invited to give the principal addresses. McGill faculty members — particularly in the fields of political science, history and international law — act as conference leaders, panel members and speakers.

The official delegates too, take an important and active part in the discussions. Delegates are divided into twelve-member groups which conduct closed-study sessions throughout the conference. These students are expected to have acquired a good knowledge of the topic from recommended readings they prepared in advance,



The Hon. Paul Martin, M.P., Secretary of State for External Affairs, became a member of Parliament in 1935 and has represented the constituency of Essex East ever since. In addition, he has served as Canadian representative at the 19th Assembly of the League of Nations in 1938 and in the U.N. General Assembly. He was, for many years, the Minister of Health and Welfare.

have their effects on every one of us. A war in South-East Asia or a new leader in Moscow are developments which must concern every thinking individual in today's world.

The McGill Conference on World Affairs offers the chance of fulfilling this need to understand. Although it is organized entirely by students, without faculty supervision, it has made

and each delivers a short paper on some specific aspect of the theme during one of the conferences.

Senior high school students are invited to attend several keynote addresses which are detailed below. These speeches were especially chosen for high school students for their subject matter and the times of delivery.



Major-General E.L.M. Burns, after achieving an outstanding war record, was named Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organization in Palestine in 1954. Two years later he was appointed, Commander of the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East. In 1959, he was made disarmament advisor for the Canadian Government. At present, he is Chief Disarmament Negotiator for Canada.

McGILL CONFERENCE

Eighth Annual

ON WORLD AFFAIRS

The Topic

MCWA's theme this year is the controversial and highly topical field of "Disarmament and World Peace".

The limited treaty banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere, the recent Chinese explosion, and other events have stimulated interest in this complex but vitally important question, which has all too often been approached in a spirit more emotional than scientific and scholarly.

The conference will bring to bear on this problem the talents of students and professors, social scientists and strategists, soldiers and statesmen.

Conference sessions will examine six topics, including the theory of disarmament, arms control and national security, some specific proposals for disarmament, disarmament and the security of Europe, the economic aspect of disarmament, and the prospect for disarmament in a changing world.

While this agenda may appear formidable, it should be reduced to manageable size in the study groups where most of the real work of the conference is done. Such groups consist of about a dozen delegates.

Speakers

On the opening night of the conference, Wednesday, November 18, Dr. Quincy Wright, a leading authority on the history of warfare, will address the delegates. Thursday night a panel of strategic experts, including Herman Kahn, author of "On Thermonuclear War" and Donald G. Brennan, will discuss the possible impact of arms control measures on national security.

On Friday Canada's delegate to the Geneva disarmament talks, Major-General Burns, will examine the significance of these negotiations, one of whose more

concrete results was the Test-Ban treaty last year. The same afternoon Professor Seymour Melman will deal with the technological aspects, while the economic implications will be explored Friday evening by Professor Wassily Leontief.

On Saturday Dr. Louis B. Sohn, co-author of "World Peace through World Law" will discuss the present situation, and prospects of international law as an approach to world peace.

The closing banquet Saturday evening will be addressed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin.

Wednesday, November 18
8:30 pm

Thursday, November 19
8 pm

Friday, November 20
9 pm

Saturday, November 21
2 pm

Some of the questions which the conference will attempt to answer will include the distinction between disarmament and arms control, the political and technical feasibility of disarmament, the question of inspection and control, and the effects of disarmament on the existing international balance of power.

Undoubtedly that hardy perennial "Should disarmament precede security or vice-versa?" will also receive its share of attention.

A list of events open to the Senior high school public appears elsewhere on this page.

1957—Aspects of Canadian Foreign Policy: The first MCWA took place against the background of the Suez crisis, the Hungarian rebellion, the first Sputnik and the disappearance of Canada's durable Liberal regime.

The arrival of the new government and the unsettled atmosphere throughout the world called for a debate on the fundamentals of our foreign policy, which was to last for several years.

Conference speakers in 1957 included the present Prime Minister of Canada.

1958—Canada and the United States: Still discussing a Canadian theme, the

Dr. Quincy Wright will speak on "War".
Humanities Auditorium, Room 132.

Panel discussion on "Arms Control and National Security" with Herman Kahn and Donald G. Brennan.
Humanities Auditorium, Room 132.

Professor Wassily Leontief will discuss "The Economic Implications of Disarmament".
Humanities Auditorium, Room 132.

Dr. Louis B. Sohn will speak on "The Rule of Law in International Affairs".
Humanities Auditorium, Room 132.

second MCWA was the first to include American student delegates. The conference analysed the political, economic military and cultural relations between the two countries, and added a panel discussion on the special role of French Canada.

1959—Problems of Underdeveloped Countries: Moving farther afield, MCWA chose as its topic the new African and Asian states then beginning to emerge in the international community in unprecedented numbers.

Mr. Pearson returned for the third time as a keynote speaker, and was joined

by UN General Assembly President Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand.

1960—Democracy in North America: North American society was studied in a critical and introspective spirit, attempting to discover the state of its democratic ideology and its relevance to the greatly changed social environment of the post-war world.

Speakers included Professor Henry Kissinger of Harvard, and Max Lerner, author of "America as a Civilization."

1961 Russia and the West: As the tragically brief Kennedy administration began its course and new military developments made mere survival a common interest of the great powers, MCWA examined the durable problems of the Cold War.

Two Russian students were guests at the conference.

Speakers included Harry Schwartz, Russian expert of the "New York Times", and the Soviet Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Aroutunian.

1962—The New Europe: An ascendant Europe was the object on the conference's attention, and of the United Kingdom's as well, in the fall of 1962.

Britain's initiative, the role of Germany in the western alliance, and the implications of the European Economic Community were examined by speakers including Viscount Amory, British High Commissioner in Ottawa, and Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé, now a foreign policy advisor to Senator Barry Goldwater.

1963—Regionalism: As a world based on two great powers seemed to be developing into a constellation of several regional blocs, MCWA explored the implications of this development last year.

Participants included Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, McGill graduate and one of the leading experts on Soviet politics in the western world.

Faculty of Engineering

In any university, the Engineering School is always among the best-known faculties. At McGill it is also one of the largest, and for this reason the information below will be generally applicable to most colleges.

General information

Over 1,200 students are presently enrolled in the Faculty of Engineering. Of these, at least 150 are at the graduate level in their studies.

Engineers are taught by approximately 92 full-time staff members. This does not include professors of "outside" subjects, such as English (compulsory in First Year I) who come from other faculties. In addition, there are a further 20 part-time laboratory demonstrators.

Women students are relatively scarce in Engineering, a fact which leads to much good-natured 'ribbing' by non-Engineers.

The freshman drop-out rates in First Year correspond very closely to

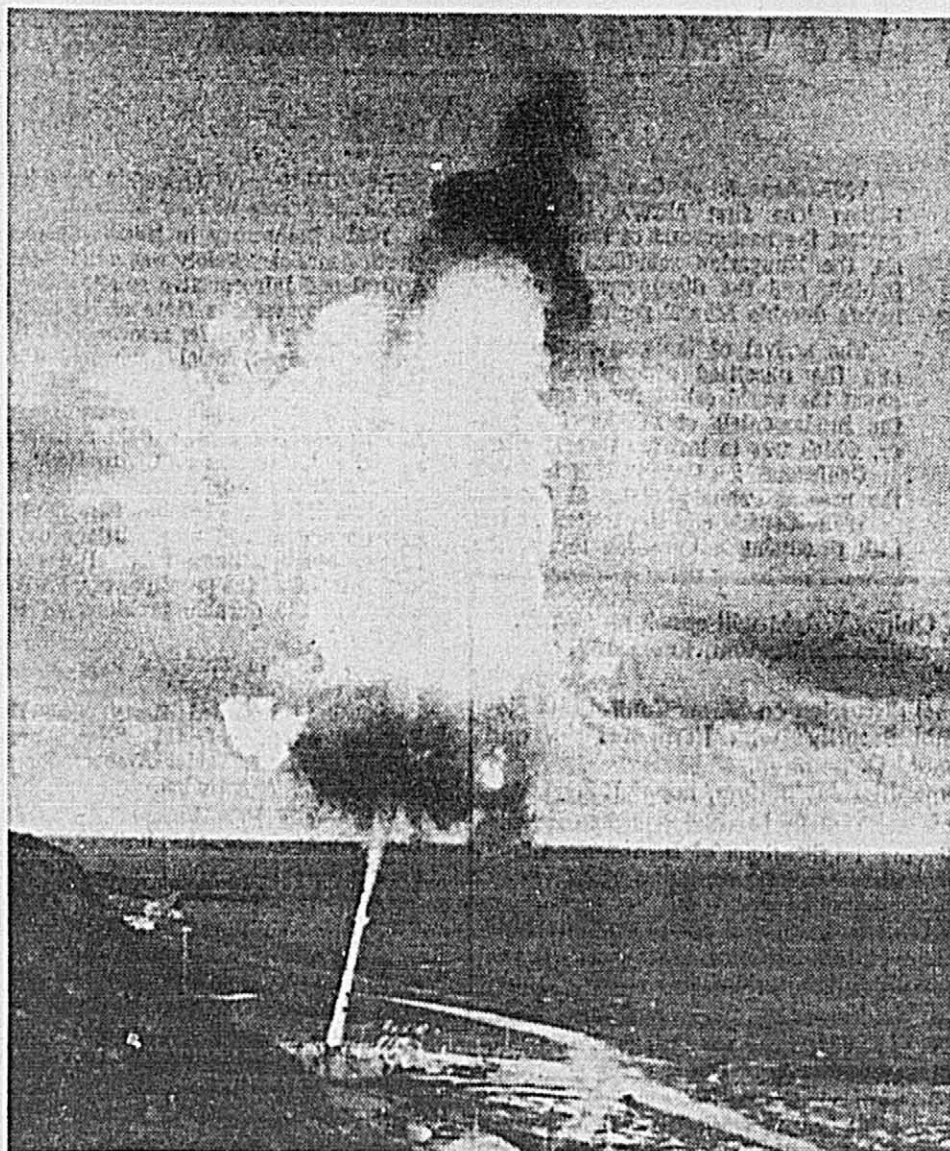
the failure rates in Grade 12. Usually about 35 percent of the Freshman class will fail to meet required standards. Many will subsequently be allowed to repeat the year.

Classrooms are situated in either the new McConnell Building (affectionately known as the "Plumbers' Palace"), or in the extensively renovated Macdonald Building.

Two Common Rooms are available, a large one in the McConnell Building, and a smaller one in the Macdonald Building reserved for Upperclassmen.

Scheduled hours per week vary, but on the average include up to 32 hours of lectures and laboratory work.

... 3, 2, 1, - MARK!



Another successful test firing of the 16-inch naval gun used in McGill's "High Altitude Research Project". Situated in the Barbados, project HARP was conceived and is conducted by the Faculty of Engineering.

Scholastics

Admission to the Engineering Faculty requires an average of 70 percent in Junior Matriculation Examinations, (eg. Quebec High School Leaving Examinations), normally with four mathematics courses. Seventy percent in Senior Matriculation examinations is needed to enter at the second year level.

The Faculty offers two basic degrees. The Bachelor of Engineering degree takes five years of studies, the Bachelor of Architecture, six. Entrance at the Senior Matriculation level removes one year for either degree.

The Engineering degree is a specialty degree in that the student is required, after Second year, to choose the branch of Engineering he will concentrate on, the branches being Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, and Geophysics.

Within these departments, Honours courses are offered. Such courses put greater emphasis on certain aspects of the specialization field.

While the Honours courses proper begin in Third year, once the field of specialization has been chosen, in fact, the Freshmen class is split into two sections, the "Regular" and the "Advanced". The Advanced class is designed to give special opportunities for those students of exceptional ability, as well as to prepare them for the Honours courses.

This two-section system is continued in Second year, the Advanced course open to candidates who have distinguished themselves in the Senior Matriculation examinations.

The subjects covered in First year are Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing, English, Concepts of Engineering (no final examination), and an optional course from outside the Engineering discipline.

The course for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture aims to provide a basic training in the art and science of building. The First and Second years are much the same as in Engineering; the Upper years specialize in Architecture.

Employment opportunities

SUMMER JOBS: Traditionally the Engineering student has found it easier to get summer jobs than students in other faculties, by virtue of the practical aspects of his education.

Although presently this situation is not as good as it was several years ago, there are still many opportunities for all the better students.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT: There are always openings for good graduates, but employers have become far more selective than in the past. Today, those who do not do well in their studies may find their choice somewhat limited. But there are still sufficient jobs for all graduates.

The McGill University Placement Service arranges interviews with employers and helps in the placement of graduates.

Not all graduates enter directly into engineering positions, some staying on at university to do graduate work. The McGill Faculty has built a fine reputation in Engineering research and present research facilities are being taxed to their limits.

Graduates often enter fields outwardly unrelated to Engineering. Some, for example, study toward their Master in Business Administration degree, Engineering providing an excellent background for a business career.

THE CINEMA: DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS TO INGMAR BERGMAN

by
HERBERT ARONOFF

(The author is an Arts student at McGill and was Assistant to the Theatre Editor of The Montreal Star. He has also written for the McGill Daily.)

There used to be a time, not too long ago, when people went to movies because Douglas Fairbanks was swinging from a ship's mast with a sword in his teeth and his hairy chest exposed to the wild elements, or because Mae West was singing a bawdy song in a brief costume, or because Clara Bow was saying "boop-boopy-doo" with her rosebud mouth and her nose all wrinkled up. Movies then were animated soap operas and comic books with moving pictures. They were colourful, exciting, and painfully obvious with little to think about after the screen had gone dark. They were just plain movies—what we would today call "escapist entertainment."

But not any more. Movies are no longer just movies. They are flies, or they are movies, or they are a part of something called The Cinema. A fly is something you play hooky to see on a Friday afternoon; a movie is something you line up to get into on a Saturday night date; and The Cinema—well, The Cinema can be all of these or none of these.

Very often, The Cinema seems to have very little to do with movies at all. It is a sacred topic for discussion in smoky coffee shops or in the pages of obscure "little magazines" that look as though they should be mailed in plain brown paper wrappers. The terms of reference for this new cult sound like, and often are, part of some philosophical theory—slice of life, nouvelle vague, objectif, neo-realism—or else, like a technician's handbook—voice-over, hand-held camera, cross-cut, montage.

Essentially, what all this means is that movie producers, directors, and critics are very much concerned with The Cinema as a modern and lasting art form, a means of presenting hopefully profound ideas in a new and exciting way. This in itself is not a recent phenomenon. Years ago, directors were attempting to include social and even basically psychological comment in their movies. Such people as D.W. Griffith, Fritz Lang, Jean



Swedish film-maker Ingmar Bergman is caught by the camera as he swivels in his canvas director's chair. The picture was taken on the set of a recent Bergman production.

Renoir and Ingmar Bergman often added their personal philosophies to the movies they made; but this differs from the modern case in two respects.

Unless the philosophy was very subtle, the movies were often rejected—people resented being preached to in what they

thought should be entertainment, pure and simple. Then too, these directors had no definite approach to making the film style fit the theme—there was one way to make a movie and you adapted your script to fit.

Now all this has changed. The public

has more or less been taken into the confidence of those associated with movies. It has been told what to expect from modern directors, and critics are continually reminding their readers of the social significance and artistic importance of major films. To be sure, the "escapist entertainment" is still being mass-produced, but such efforts are generally regarded as second class by discerning viewers.

One way to gauge the arrival of The Cinema as an art form and "intellectual medium" is to notice how many people now think it important to know the name of the director of a film as well as its stars. The small print that glides over the screen at the beginning of a movie is now being squinted at by the public as they search for the name of David Lean, or Alain Resnais, or Kobayashi, or Fellini.

The public has now been made to realize that the producing of a film involves not only actors and a man who tells them what to do and when. It also means that the camera itself must have a definite point of view—must look at and portray each character and situation truthfully and with meaning.

This new interaction of the public and the film world has created an exciting tension that, on the one hand, forces the director to produce better films, and on the other hand, demands greater intelligence from the audience. With the intelligent film critic in the middle demanding ever-higher artistic standards, this whole new attitude has meant the development of The Cinema as an important addition to the Arts.

The final touch is now being added. Along with Painting, Music, and Drama, Cinema has been recognized at universities around the world—many of which offer courses in cinematic methods. At McGill, students last year made their own half-hour film which is scheduled for presentation later this semester. Steps such as these will most certainly see The Cinema rise to even greater heights on both an artistic and intellectual level.

Sartre's "The Flies"—Players' Club

The first presentation of the McGill Players' Club this year will be Jean-Paul Sartre's existentialist drama, *The Flies* ("Les Mouches"). It will be performed in the Ballroom of the McGill Students' Union on November 25, 26, 27, and 28, at 8:30 pm. Tickets at \$1.50 each will go on sale at the Union Box Office, starting November 16.

The McGill Players' Club is a strictly student-run organization—the students who take out membership in the club at the start of the semester choose, cast, stage, and present to McGill and Montreal audiences at least two productions a year. This is done solely under the supervision of the club's executive, though sometimes a star director is brought in from outside, occasionally for a fee.

Hard work and considerable dedication to the idea of putting on plays—any plays, anywhere, even if it is only a hardwood platform 8' x 10', in front of a semicircle of 100 neck-craneing seats—are the least that the Players' Club requires from its members. Ingenuity and talent are the only other requisites.

Staging Sartre's *Flies* in the Union Ballroom demands ingenuity as well as hard work. Players' Club president and director for this production, Richard Graham is convinced his design for a theatre-complete-within-itself and two-sided arena stage, to be constructed in the Ballroom, have met the structural challenge it presents to would-be setbuilders.

The several-level stage will be

raised above the audience, facing it on two sides, in a runway effect similar to the salons where couturier's collections are shown to prospective buyers.

By thus projecting the stage out into the midst of the audience, Director Graham hopes to heighten the tension and pathos of the drama, to form a strong bond between both actor and spectator, where the play is not merely a distant creation from the mind of its author, but a compelling set of circumstances in which the audience is forced to take part.

Tension and pathos are two particularly important qualities to evoke in a play like *The Flies*—which is, dramatically speaking, an extremely "strong" piece of theatre. The play is essentially a reworking of the Orestian legend—subtly altered and adapted to become both a cry on the behalf of the French Resistance against German occupation of France, and a vehicle for Sartre's existentialist philosophy. Even after the Liberation of France, the question of dictatorship still remains relevant, and neither of these two elements will be forgotten in the Players' Club production of *The Flies*.

'A Passage to India'—English Dept.

A Passage to India, a dramatization of the E. M. Forster novel, adapted for the stage by Santha Rama Rau, will be the McGill English Department's fall production. It will be performed in Moyse Hall on November 19, 20, and 21.

Tickets at \$1.50 each will soon be on sale at the box-office of the McGill Students' Union. As in former years, two tickets may be purchased for the price of one on opening night only. The play had an outstanding success on the London and New York stage, and has only recently been made available for university productions.

A Passage to India will be presented on the proscenium stage in Moyse Hall, typifying the English Department's more conventional approach to dramatic productions—one that has in the past made box office successes of such as *Dr.*

Faustus, Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*, Chekhov's *Cherry Orchard*, and, more recently, *Waiting for Godot*, by Samuel Beckett.

The English Department's two productions are financed every year by the University, but they always seem to pay for themselves in ticket sales, so it is really a question of extending credit for a short period before the play is produced.

Assistant Professor of English Francis M. Farago is in charge of mounting the season's plays, and he has directed both professors and students in them for the past five years. The cast of *A Passage to India* is composed entirely of students, though members of the faculty did appear in *The Cherry Orchard*.

The large cast of the Department's latest production includes several Indian and Pakistani students. The action of the play is set in the early 1920's, when India and present-day Pakistan were still under British colonial rule. The play reflects the conflict between the governing colonials, and the Indians they govern, as well as the bitter battle for potential political domination between the Moslem and Hindu religions.

The allure of the mysterious Orient here presents a dangerous challenge for those who explore too closely the roots of "the real India", as Heroine Adela Quested discovers when a sightseeing excursion suddenly involves her in an explosive scandal, culminating in a courtroom scene that crackles with theatrical tension.

High School Theatre Listing

Now that the theatre season has begun, subsequent editions of the *Daily High School Supplement* will feature a column on this, the "Arts Page", which will be devoted to a listing of high school dramatic or concert productions.

Because of the great number of these productions, the *Daily* will be forced to limit the publicity to the following bits of data:

- a) school
- b) name of production
- c) date and time of performance
- d) name and address of auditorium
- e) price of tickets and how to get them

Schools interested in this listing may send the required information to:

The Editor,
McGill Daily High School Supplement,
690 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal 2, Quebec.

Redmen vs Queen's: 'Do or die' tomorrow

Tomorrow afternoon's football game between the Redmen and the Queen's Golden Gaels is a must-win for the Big Red Team if they wish to remain in the Yates Cup hunt this season. The powerful Gaels hold an impressive ten-game OQAA League winning streak by virtue of an unbeaten season in '63 and four consecutive wins to date this year.

In the first meeting between the two clubs at Kingston four weeks ago, the Gaels came out on top with a 13-12 score. However, this was not indicative of the play where the Redmen held the edge. They also inherited an injury to flashy back George Poirier early in the match, greatly reducing the effectiveness of their offence.

Thus far, the Redmen hold a record of 2 wins, 1 loss and a tie. They have beaten and tied the University of Western Ontario Mustangs, beaten the University of Toronto Blues and have lost to the Gaels. Perhaps the most disappointing performance put on by the team was last Saturday afternoon before the McGill Homecoming crowd of '64 when they only managed a 12-12 draw with Western after having soundly trounced them 56-19 two weeks ago, right in the Mustangs' home park.

Tomorrow's game is of such importance because a win will place the Redmen in a position to challenge the Gaels for the championship after regular league action has ceased even if the two teams

do not end up tied for first place. Under OQAA rules, the second place finishers may challenge the first place finishers if the former have taken points from the latter.

This situation existed in 1960 through 1962 as the Gaels and Redmen met in post-season playoff games, the Redmen winning the Yates Cup twice. Their 1960 win marked McGill's first league championship since 1938.

The men to watch on the McGill side tomorrow afternoon are halfback Eric Walter, a former Senior Intercollegiate scoring king and currently right up there again, quarterback Glen St. John, the league's leading passer, and tackle Dick Feidler, the only '63 all-star still with the team.

Coach Bill Bewley feels that his team has the horses to go all the way. Tomorrow's game is the big race.

INDIANS

October 31 C.M.R. at McGill
10:30 am; Molson Stad.

November 4 McGill at U. of M.
8 pm; Jarry Park

Admission Free

Redmen

October 31 Queen's at McGill
2 pm; Molson Stadium.

Admission: 50¢



CANINE CORPS: Redmen mascot watches attentively as Coach BILL BEWLEY, clipboard in hand, outlines next play. The dog didn't get in for too many plays as the coach went along with more experienced men in the last Saturday's 12-12 sawoff with Western.

JUNIOR FOOTBALL SQUAD HAVING GOOD SEASON

McGill's junior varsity football squad, the Indians, is made up of players with the potential of cracking the Redmen lineup but who lack the necessary game experience and finely sharpened skills for senior ball.

Through this team, likely candidates for the big Red squad, and some of those who aren't so likely, are given the benefits of an excellent training programme and a number of games (usually 9 or 10 a season) both at home and away. All home-games are played in Molson Stadium, away-games having being played this season at Ottawa and Macdonald College.

The Indians have 2 games remaining plus a possible playoff against U. de Montréal for the Trophée de Montréal. Whether or not this playoff will occur depends on the result of the game with U. de Montréal on November 4.

By virtue of their two wins against Collège Militaire Royal (C.M.R.) (25-16 and 33-0) the team is in second place in the three team Montreal City League and should they beat U. de M. they will be tied for first spot. They lost their opening game to the Carabins 19-0. The Indians have, however, displayed a definite improvement (their last 2 wins against CMR) and should come out on top in their game November 4.

Before U. de M. falls, though, the Indians again get their chance against Collège Militaire Royal in Molson Stadium on Saturday, October 31 at 10:30 am. For a good look at the Indians (admission is free) this Saturday's game is your chance.

The coaching staff headed by Ken Bellemare, John Roberts and Ken Bennett, all former Redmen, is an able and experienced one.

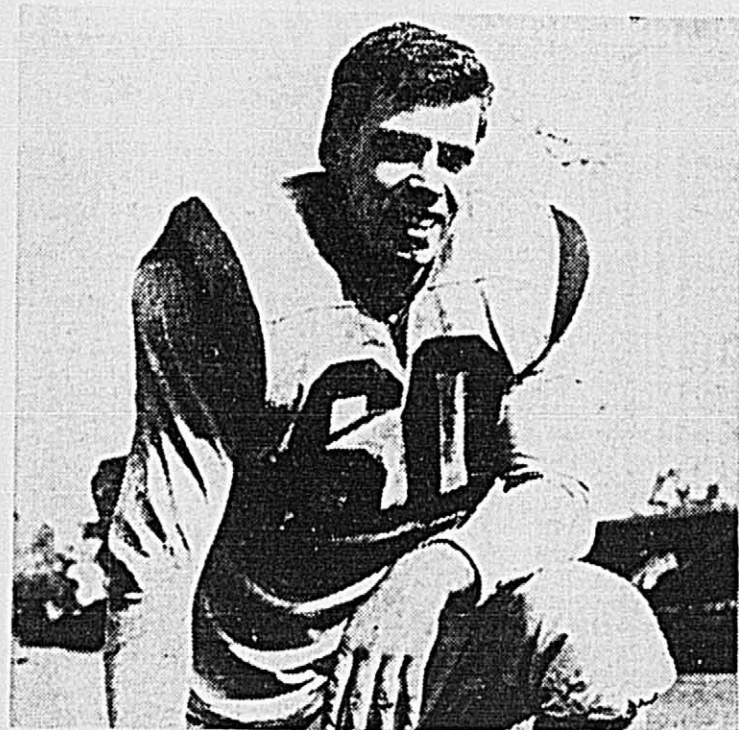
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field which is also used by the Redmen, and an aerial game is not uncommon to the Indians.

It must be remembered however that since any one player does not usually remain with the team more than 2 years, it is difficult to build a winning combination.

Some of this year's standouts are halfback and team captain Sal Lovecchio, and veteran quarterback Skip Kerner, both third year men. Some top newcomers are centre Alex Ignatow (from HSM), halfback Gus Curry (from Bishop's) and quarterback Robin McNeill (from Windsor). Defensively, assistant captain Monty Woods and tackle Joel Kurzon have played solidly all season.

For all high school footballers who would like to continue playing when they enter McGill, the Indians offer an excellent opportunity for training and that possible "big jump" to the senior Redmen.



DICK FEIDLER: Dick has been seeing double duty as offensive tackle and defensive end for the Redmen. Extensive injuries have necessitated many players to go both ways. Tomorrow's game is do or die for the Big Red Team. They must beat or tie Queen's to remain in contention for the championship.

our
campus
caveman

gort

gort

Hey Gort! There comes Daniel...the guy who survived the Lions' Den!

Hogwash!



U'mean y'don't believe him?

I do not!



Well?...Don't you believe him now?

Doesn't mean a thing!...He always did smell a bit gamy!



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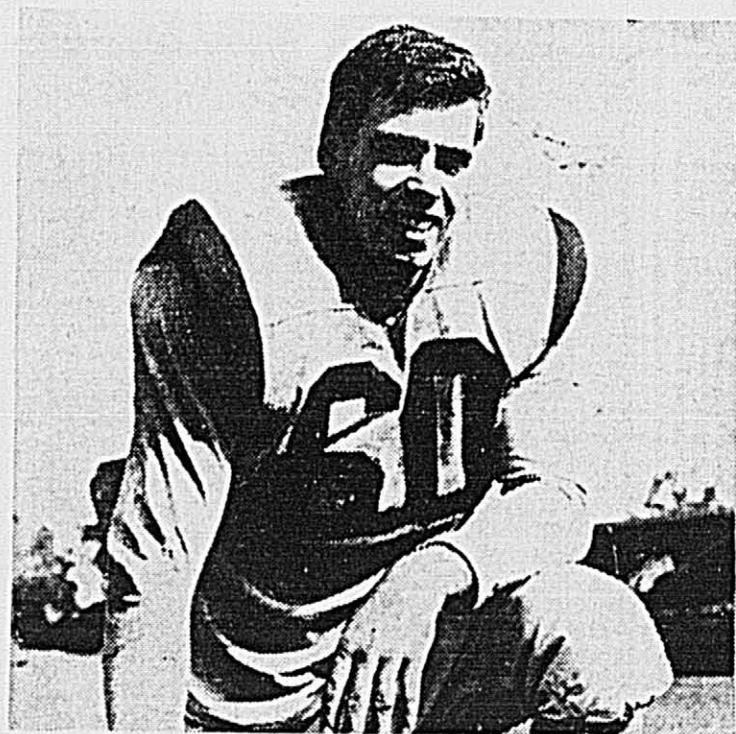
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